

JOB WORK.
THIS OFFICE
IS THE
PLACE TO
BRING IT TO
IF YOU
WANT STYLE.

KEOWEE



COURIER.

ALL KINDS
OF
COMMERCIAL
PRINTING
AT THIS OFFICE
POSTERS,
PAMPHLETS,
BLANKS, &c.

TO TRINE OWN SELF BE TRUE AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN.

BY JAYNES, SHELOR, SMITH & STECK.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, APRIL 27, 1899.

NEW SERIES, NO. 56.—VOLUME I.—NO. 17.

THE GREAT U. C. V. REUNION.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE CEREMONIES AND THE GREAT PARADE.

The Old Confederates Will Have a Royal Time in the Old City by the Sea.

The following order has been issued from the headquarters of the South Carolina Division, United Confederate Veterans:

General Order No. 41.

1. The general order for the parade on May 10, 1899, at the time of the reunion of the United Confederate Veterans at Charleston is transmitted for the information of all comrades of the division.

2. The division will form on the east side of Meeting street, facing west, the right of the First Brigade resting on St. Michael's alley, the right of the Second Brigade resting on Tradd street, at 3 o'clock punctually. The various camps will form earlier at hours as fixed by their commanders, so as to be in their brigade position at 3 o'clock.

3. The commander of the division having been appointed chief marshal of the parade, Gen. Asbury Coward, senior brigade commander, will command the South Carolina division. Col. Zimmerman Davis, the senior colonel, will command the First Brigade.

4. A call has been made from Gen. Gordon asking that as many historic Confederate battle flags as possible be brought and used on the parade. The bearers of these flags will report to Col. Edward McCrady on South Battery, opposite Meeting street. As a special guard of honor to such flags, all the members of any command of which the battle flag was the colors, will parade with their colors and not with their camp. They will report to the bearer of their colors on South Battery, opposite Meeting. For example, if the flag of the First South Carolina Regiment of Volunteers is on the parade, all the survivors of that regiment will parade with the colors as a special guard of honor. So with the flag of other commands. It is desired to give the highest dignity and honor to these worthy emblems of Southern valor.

5. The Mexican Veterans of the Palmetto Regiment having been invited to join the parade, will, under the command of Col. J. D. Blanding, form between the two brigades of the South Carolina Division.

6. The commander desires to say to the comrades of the division that he hopes each brigade, regiment and camp of the division will appoint a sponsor and her maid of honor, and assures them that they will be welcomed to Charleston and to the reunion. Appoint the descendants

of some veteran to these offices and encourage the rising generation to revere the cause we fought for and ennoble the memory of those who laid down their lives for the Southern Confederacy. We want the dear girls with us at all such gatherings, and they will always find a warm place in the hearts of every true veteran.

7. The comrades of the division will assemble at their headquarters, Market Hall, Meeting street, at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, May 10th, when their sponsor and her maids of honor will be presented to them.

8. The comrades will register at the South Carolina headquarters, Market Hall, Meeting street, where they will receive their delegates and veteran badges. Delegates will then present their credentials and receive the badges, which alone will enable them to be admitted to that part of the Auditorium reserved for delegates.

One or more staff officers of the division will be at division headquarters from 12 M. to 10 P. M., May 9, and from 6 A. M. to 12 M., May 10, to issue badges and give any other information for the comfort and pleasure of comrades.

9. The following changes on the division staff are hereby announced, and the new members commissioned will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Lieut. Col. R. W. Shand, Judge Advocate General, having resigned, Lieut. Col. J. Fuller Lyon has been appointed to succeed him. Two of the aides, Majors N. Ingraham Hassell and U. R. Brooks, having also resigned, Majors E. H. Sparkman and S. Reed Stoney have been appointed to take their places.

C. IRVINE WALKER, Com. S. C. Div. U. C. V.
JAMES G. HOLMES, Adj. Gen. Chief of Staff.

Do Not Be Fooled
With the idea that any preparation your druggist may put up and try to sell you will purify your blood like Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has a reputation—it has earned its record. It is prepared under the personal supervision of educated pharmacists who know the nature, quality and medicinal effect of all the ingredients used. Hood's Sarsaparilla absolutely cures all forms of blood disease when other medicines fail to do any good. It is the world's great spring medicine and the one true blood purifier.

More rice has been planted in the Lexington "Pork" than ever before and rice mills have been put up at Chapin and Irmo. This is an example worthy of wide emulation. Up-land rice is one of the best crops our people can plant. Every farmer should have a patch of it.—The State.

THE KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION.

Mr. J. W. Todd, of Seneca, Was Elected Grand Dictator.

That grand old brotherhood and fraternal order that has bound together so many homes throughout this State by its mutual protection and by its great good offered and extended has just closed its 23d annual session in the city of Columbia.

The Grand Lodge of Knights of Honor, for the jurisdiction of South Carolina, was in session two days considering the work of the past year and devising ways and means for the propagation and extension of its great benefits.

Though the past year has been one of unusual business depression and financial embarrassment, there was found to be no material decrease in its membership, while some lodges have had large accessions.

The extension and propagation of the order has been put into the hands of an advisory board, which is composed of the grand trustees, who at a glance will be seen to be men of brains, sound judgment and business ability.

The sum of \$1,200 was placed at the disposal of the advisory board to use for the good and also for the extension of the order.

The sum of \$25 was given to assist the Columbia Lodge, No. 350, by reason of its late misfortune in being burnt out of its home.

Other schemes for the assistance of the distressed were heartily adopted.

It was the delightful pleasure of the Grand Lodge to have the Supreme Dictator, J. W. Goheen, of Philadelphia, with them during the latter part of the session. In making an address before the body, Mr. Goheen told them that in the supreme jurisdiction, which is composed of every State in these United States, every beneficiary has been promptly paid. Three million nine hundred thousand dollars have been distributed during the year, and the families of nearly 1,900 deceased brothers have in this same period had hearts lightened and homes brightened by the swift messenger of fraternal love from the Knights of Honor. Eight thousand new members have been admitted since January 1, 1898; the death rate and the average age of membership have thereby been reduced, the former by about 160 in number, reducing also the percentage of deaths by something more than one per thousand. The present membership is 83,000. The expense of administration is the least of all orders of like numbers and volume of business transacted.

Texas has added 1,000 members since September, and other States are coming right up beside the Lone Star.

Thirty-four thousand death claims have been paid; sixty-six million dollars have been dispensed to relieve the distressed widows and orphans throughout the land.

The following are the standing committees and officers elected and installed to serve for the ensuing year:

Past Grand Dictator—W. A. Templeton, Abbeville.
Grand Dictator—J. W. Todd, Seneca.
Grand Vice Dictator—M. F. Kennedy, Charleston.
Grand Assistant Dictator—J. J. Vernon, Wellford.
Grand Reporter—L. N. Zealy, Columbia.
Grand Treasurer—J. T. Robertson, Abbeville.
Grand Chaplain—A. Baist, Blackville.
Grand Guide—J. B. Lewis, Anderson.
Grand Guardian—John B. Bonner, Pelzer.
Grand Sentinel—John Kennedy, Edgefield.
Grand Trustees—J. G. Tompkins, Edgefield; H. C. Moses, Sumter; D. A. Smith, Walhalla.

Representative to Supreme Lodge for two years—J. W. Todd.
Alternate to Supreme Lodge for two years—L. N. Zealy.
Finance Committee—N. W. Trump, W. P. Anderson, J. O. Ladd.

Laws and Supervision Committee—C. A. C. Waller, P. B. Waters, C. P. Quattlebaum.

After a very pleasant and altogether harmonious session, the members went back to their firesides and several lodges feeling a just pride in the work of the year, and with a re-

than ever to exert themselves to preserve the claims of the order to more people and induce them to seek that protection which the order has for more than a quarter of a century extended to the people of this country.

The Grand Lodge adjourned to meet in the city of Columbia the third Wednesday in April, 1900, in its 24th annual session.—Columbia State, April 21.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888.

A. W. GLEASON,

Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, The
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Union Meeting.

The following is the programme of the union meeting of the lower district of the Heaverman Association:

Place—South Union.
Time—Fifth Sunday and Saturday before this month.

Introductory sermon by Rev. J. R. Earle; alternate, Rev. W. W. Leathers.

First query: "What is the Bible plan of raising church expenses?" Discussed by J. W. Bearden and Rev. J. M. McGuire.

2d. "What are some of the evidences of a regenerate life?" Discussed by Rev. H. M. Allen and Rev. A. P. Maret.

Devotional exercises on Sunday morning by Rev. H. W. Nelson.

Missionary sermon by Rev. H. M. Allen.

A. P. MARET, Committee.

A torpid liver causes depression of spirits, indigestion, constipation, headache. Use Dr. M. A. Simmons' Liver Medicine to stimulate that organ.

To Close at 7 O'clock.

We, the undersigned merchants of the town of Walhalla, do hereby agree to close our respective places of business during the summer months at 7 o'clock each afternoon, beginning May 1st and ending September 1st, Saturdays and pay-days at the factory excepted. It is agreed and understood that there shall be no sales by side door or otherwise. In case of failure to comply with the terms of this agreement by any one, then this paper shall be binding on none.

Very respectfully,
C. W. Banknight, C. W. Pitchford Co., Carter & Company, C. M. Niell, Jas. J. Smith, C. J. Langston, O. L. Schumacher, Agt., C. G. Jaynes, H. A. H. Gibson, W. H. Reeder, I. C. Craig, W. P. Nash, H. C. Busch, Wilnot Smith, Norman Company, D. Oelkers.

Used during expectancy, Simmons' Squaw Wine or Tablets cheer and strengthen mothers, shorten labor and rob confinement of its terrors.

Won't Call Out Volunteers.

It is stated positively at the war department that the provisional army of 35,000 volunteers, authorized by the law, will be called out only as a last resort. No such action is now in contemplation, and it will be avoided as long as possible. The hope is expressed that there will be no necessity for an increase of the army beyond the present limit of 65,000, and army officials are confident of their ability to subjugate the Filipinos with the troops now in the field and the re-enforcements to be sent there from the regular army.

When you ask for Dr. M. A. Simmons' Liver Medicine, see that you get it, and not some worthless imitation.

Lynching Now Costs \$2,000.

The State Supreme Court has filed a decision which means that the law against lynching will be strictly carried out, especially that clause which provides that the estate of the party lynched shall get \$2,000 from the county in which he resided. The decision was filed by Justice Eugene B. Gary, the other three members of the Supreme Bench concurring.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Beas the Signature of

North Carolina Crops.

The North Carolina labor commissioner has prepared a statement showing the average profit per acre of seventeen of the principal crops grown in the State. The figures are: Cotton \$5.92, wheat \$1.97, corn \$3.53, tobacco \$20.97, sweet potatoes \$29.56, Irish potatoes \$28.87, peanuts \$29.23, sorghum \$10.35, hay \$14.08, rice \$12.25, beans \$0.80, barley \$9.04, peas \$5.67, broom corn \$3.60, flax \$3.16, rye \$2.93, oats

A LONDON OPINION OF US.

ONE OF THE MOST INFAMOUS WARS OF MODERN TIMES.

Compares Aguinaldo to Washington and the Filipinos to the American Forefathers.

There is a passage in the Bible which says that Jeshurun waxed fat and kicked—an indication that over much prosperity is not good for most men. Nor is it good for nations, as the present condition of England and the United States shows. Two nations more eaten up by greedy materialism it would be hard to find or to imagine. The United States have enjoyed immense prosperity, the piling up of capital being more rapid than has ever been known in the history of mankind. This realized capital has mostly run into the form of huge monopolies, which are said to amount to about £800,000,000 of our money, and they are growing every day. The owners of these monopolies are determined to get within the grasp of their operations every square yard of territory they can secure. It is this fact which is really responsible for one of the most infamous of modern wars—that now being waged in the Philippines. Even England in her long blood-stained career has never done anything more outrageous than the Americans are doing now in the Philippines. Consider the facts. The American people have never declared in favor of the war. No vote has been taken, no sanction has been given to the President for the wicked course he is pursuing. The Treaty of Paris sold the Philippines to the Americans—to the champions of liberty—at the rate of two dollars a head. But what right had Spain to do this in the case of men who at the very moment were in successful revolt against her rule? And what right had America to make the damnable purchase when she was pretending to go as a liberator, when, as a matter of fact, she was actually making use of Aguinaldo, the Philippine leader, to help her drive the Spaniards out of the islands? As soon as Spain was out the President of the United States, without any sanction or authority, wages war upon the Filipinos, burns by the hands of his soldiers—their towns and kills by thousands a people against whom no crime can be alleged, no charge be made, except that they are doing precisely what the Americans themselves did last century. If Aguinaldo is a rebel and traitor, then Washington was the same. If Washington was a noble patriot, then Aguinaldo is the same. And every Filipino who is killed by the machine guns of the American troops is a murdered man, murdered by the nation which prides itself on its devotion to "liberty."

The connection between this abominable butchery in the Philippines and the big trusts which are being organized in America is clear. The trusts are already the real governing power in the United States, they have ousted for the time the people from power, and they compel the President to do their bidding. Nobody will suspect poor, weak, good-natured Mr. McKinley of wishing to shed blood. But he is the tool of the trusts, and the trusts have made up their mind that these islands are important to their interests. Important strategically, and important as affording a useful jumping-off place for the vast potential trade of China, of which the American trusts hope to secure in a few years the lion's share. It is the greed of trade which keeps the nations armed, and which makes wars in our time. The Americans are in the Philippines for the money they think they can make out of it, and for nothing else whatever. For that they are murdering people and destroying property, for that they are destroying the fundamental ideas on which the American Republic rests, for that they are setting the evil example of robbery and war to the nations of Europe. We do not write in any pharisaical sense, for we have just been doing the same thing in the Sudan. But then England is a hardened offender, while America is a new-comer in this field of blood.

It is a bad, a very bad, outlook, and here is worthy Mr. Stead trying to make his continental peace friends believe that it is the Anglo-Saxon race which is carrying forward the banner of peace and which is setting so good an example to benighted Europe. What hypocrisy is all that! This, at least, may be said for the European armies, that, since great nations have long contended on their frontiers, they must defend themselves from possible attacks.

But the United States have no frontier save the ocean, no enemy whom they need fear, and they have deliberately gone away six thousand miles to rob a people of their lands and to shoot them down if they dare to resist.

The United States are in that perilous condition when a free nation is on the very edge of the precipice which leads down to oligarchy. One little push, and the whole movement of the mighty mass may be so irresistible that no power could stay it. We are glad to note that the best men in the United States feel this, and that an admirable appeal to the people has been made by leading statesmen, labor leaders, literary men and others, pointing out the dangers, and asking the people to agitate and organize. Public meetings are already being held and men are actually saying in public that they would rather take up arms and die with Aguinaldo than conquer with the American troops. The latter, it is reported, are sick of their despicable job, and the secretary of the American Anti-Imperialistic League reports that not 10 per cent of the people in the districts he has visited are in favor of annexing the Philippines. But a stronger movement will have to be undertaken than has yet been thought of. We do not hesitate to say that the United States are moving toward violent revolution, and our hope is that what the rich men have meted out to the Filipinos will be repaid to themselves in their own coin. The Presidential election of next year will probably be the most tumultuous and momentous event of the century and will aptly usher in its close.—Reynold's London Newspaper.

Mr. W. S. Wilkerson, of Hickory Grove, is probably the best informed man in the county on the subject of sorghum. He has been giving this product more or less attention for 25 years, has made hundreds of gallons of molasses every year, and is acquainted with many valuable uses to which the cane can be put. It was largely on account of his success with sorghum that the boom referred to was due, and in a general way it is fair to say that if there has been a considerable decline in production, it has been for more than any other reason because other people have not been so successful with the crop as has Mr. Wilkerson. The best evidence of this is that last year Mr. Wilkerson planted more sorghum than he ever planted before, and this year he will plant more than he planted last year.

The fact that Mr. Wilkerson last year established a sorghum-making plant of a large capacity has already been related in The Enquirer. It is also known that during last fall he made an unusually large quantity of molasses, which he has since been selling at wholesale and retail.

Mr. Wilkerson was in Yorkville last Tuesday, and the reporter had a short talk with him on the subject of sorghum. It was not understood at the time that the result of the conversation was to be published; but Mr. Wilkerson said some things that struck the reporter as promising to be of interest and value to the public, and it is on this plea that he takes the liberty of repeating them.

"How did you come out with your sorghum-making venture?" was one of the questions that developed the conversation.

"It was not altogether satisfactory," said Mr. Wilkerson. "That is, we had some bad luck. For instance, it was a remarkably poor season for making cane—too wet. We got started late and had a great many other disadvantages to contend with. But we got several hundred dollars' worth of experience, among other things, that will stand us in good stead in the future."

"And do you still think there is something in the sorghum business?"

"I know it. We learned that last year; although, as I said, we did not make any money. But I am more than ever convinced that in the sorghum crop there is the development of an important industry."

"For instance, along with our apparatus we got what is called a saccharometer. This is an instrument used to measure the amount of sugar or saccharine matter, in any kind of syrup. Well, we found that in our cane juice the saccharometer stood at 10. Our receipt for making molasses directs that the juice be boiled down to about 37; but we think it better to boil to about 40. Now, then, if you do not know what that means, I'll give you an idea. One day, by way of experiment, we tested a good quality of commercial molasses from the stores with the saccharometer, and found that the instrument stood at only 20. From this you see that there are just 20 points more sugar in our molasses than there are in commercial molasses. Ours, therefore, are of that much more value."

Something The State has been trying to rub into the farmers of South Carolina for years now comes from Liverpool via Washington. The Post of that city quotes a visitor, Mr. A. J. Elgood, connected with one of the biggest cotton firms of Liverpool, as saying: "The State of Texas is getting to be more and more the dominant factor in the cotton situation. In a very few years from now she will be producing 5,000,000 bales per annum, or nearly half of the world's supply. The Texas cotton, too, brings a higher price in our markets than that grown in the uplands of the Carolinas or in Georgia and Alabama; it is of longer and stronger fiber. There seems to be hardly any limit to the supply this big State can furnish, but it is always to be borne in mind that Texas is in the semi-arid region, and there is no predicting when a bad drouth may come along and cut the crop down to nothing. Sooner or later it is probable that the older cotton States, realizing their inability to compete with the Southwest, where the planters have nothing to expend for fertilizing their lands, will be forced to seek some other crop, for it costs at least one cent a pound more to raise cotton, we will say, in South Carolina than in Texas. The difference seems small, but it is enough to impoverish one and enrich the other." Paste that on your grocery bills, farmers of South Carolina!—The State.

THE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

THE STATE OF ALABAMA is about to change its mind on the question of holding a constitutional convention. The convention had already been called; but the understanding is that the Governor will probably call an extra session of the legislature for the purpose of repealing the call for the convention.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

MERITS OF SORGHUM CANE.

THERE IS LOTS OF SUGAR IN IT—AN INTERESTING TALK.

The Home-Made Molasses More Valuable Than the Imported Stuff.

Ten years ago the sorghum cane crop of this county was limited to a few widely separated and straggling patches. Then there came quite a boom in sorghum production, and within five or six years the farm upon which there was not a patch was an exception. Within the past few years sorghum production has again been on the down grade.

That sorghum is an important crop there is no reason to doubt, and just why it does not get the attention it seems to deserve, is a question that would probably involve considerable discussion. But it is not altogether fair to lay the blame on the crop itself. Experience has proved that sorghum is a very useful and profitable product, and there is reason to believe that it is entitled to considerably more attention than it has ever gotten.

Mr. W. S. Wilkerson, of Hickory Grove, is probably the best informed man in the county on the subject of sorghum. He has been giving this product more or less attention for 25 years, has made hundreds of gallons of molasses every year, and is acquainted with many valuable uses to which the cane can be put. It was largely on account of his success with sorghum that the boom referred to was due, and in a general way it is fair to say that if there has been a considerable decline in production, it has been for more than any other reason because other people have not been so successful with the crop as has Mr. Wilkerson. The best evidence of this is that last year Mr. Wilkerson planted more sorghum than he ever planted before, and this year he will plant more than he planted last year.

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At the recent municipal election in Beattie, Kansas, two tickets were in the field, one composed of women and the other of men. Mrs. Totten was elected mayor, and Mr. Sheldon, Mrs. Searchlight, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Kirlin and Mrs. Watkins to the council, while Miss O'Neal, for clerk, won easily. The women drove their own carriages through a blinding snow storm, carrying voters to the polls.

Not Cheap Goods, —BUT— Good Goods Cheap

I do not try to sell the Cheapest Goods in town, but it is my aim to give the Best Value for your money and to please every customer.

This week I have a small lot of REMNANT SUMMER LAWNS to offer at a Sacrifice.

Come and look at them. We take pleasure in showing our Goods.

Respectfully,

C. M. NIELD.

T. E. Alexander,

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Fertilizers.